

regulator, internal antiseptic * * * cure White Diarrhoea. * * * When I received the Avicol I was losing 10 and 15 chicks per day with white diarrhoea. I haven't lost a one since. * * * Avicol is a wonderful remedy for chicken cholera.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of tablets containing, essentially, potassium bichromate; casein, sugar, starch, and talc.

It was alleged in substance in the libels that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of said article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On October 22, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9036. Adulteration and misbranding of molasses vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 15 Barrels, 10 Barrels, and 13 Barrels of Molasses Vinegar. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12396, 12848, 12849. I. S. Nos. 12599-r, 403-r, 404-r. S. Nos. E-2077, E-2323, E-2324.)

On May 4 and June 7, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels of information praying the seizure and condemnation of 15 barrels, 10 barrels, and 13 barrels of molasses vinegar at Fall River and Worcester, Mass., consigned July 26 and July 23, 1919, and February 25, 1920, by the Carbon Products Co., Providence, R. I., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Rhode Island into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Molasses Vinegar," or "Vinegar Made From Molasses," "Carbon Products Co."

Adulteration of the 15 barrels was alleged in the libels of information for the reason that excessive water had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for said article, and for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed. Adulteration of the remainder of the article was alleged for the reason that distilled vinegar had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for molasses vinegar, and for the further reason that it was colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged for the reason that the statement, "Molasses Vinegar," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser in that the article was not molasses vinegar, and for the further reason that said article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article.

On January 31, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9037. Misbranding of Texas Wonder. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles and 3 Dozen Bottles of Texas Wonder. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 12906, 12907. S. Nos. C-1970, C-1971.)

On June 17, 1920, the United States attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles and 3 dozen bottles of Texas Wonder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Nashville, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about June 5, 1920, by E. W. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri